

Supplementary Information

Ionic Liquid-Mediated ZnO Shape-Controlled Nanocrystal-Supported Au
Catalysts: Highly Stable Materials for aldehyde Oxidative esterification

Yanxia Zheng^a, Lixi Yang^a, Yao Chen^a, Yubo Yang^a, Cuncun Zuo^a, Jiutao An^b, Qian
Wang^c, Haofei Huang^a, Yuchao Li^{a,*}, Ming Wang^{a,*}

^a School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Institute of Clean Chemical
Technology, Shandong University of Technology, Zibo 255049, P.R. China

^b School of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Shandong University of
Technology, Zibo 255049, P.R. China

^c College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Shandong
Normal University, Jinan, Shandong, 250014 P.R. China

* Corresponding author. Email address: cyulee@126.com

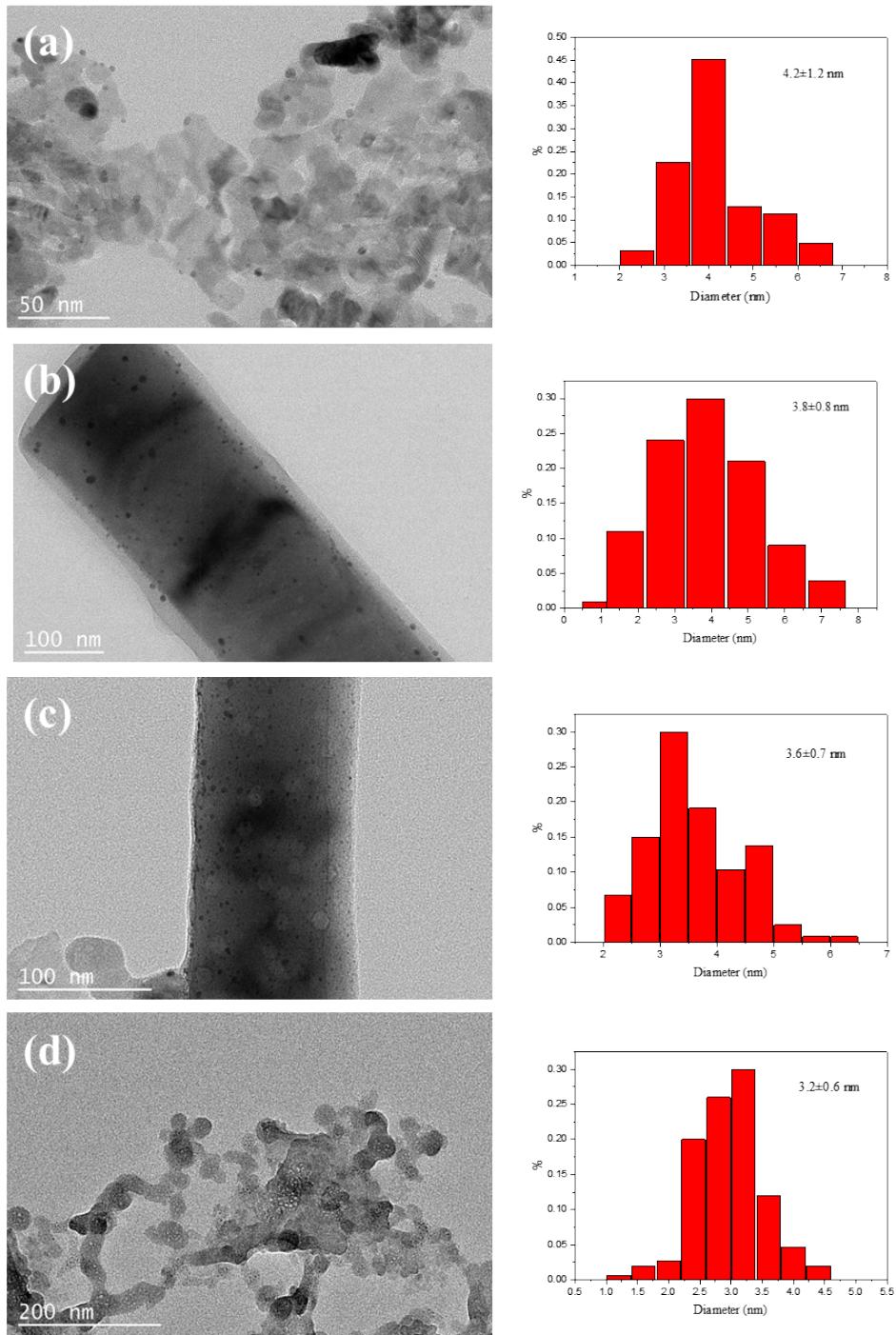


Fig. S1. The TEM images of catalysts and relevant Au particles size distribution: (a) Au/ZnO-C6; (b) Au/ZnO-C10; (c) Au/ZnO-C14; (d) Au/ZnO-CTAB.

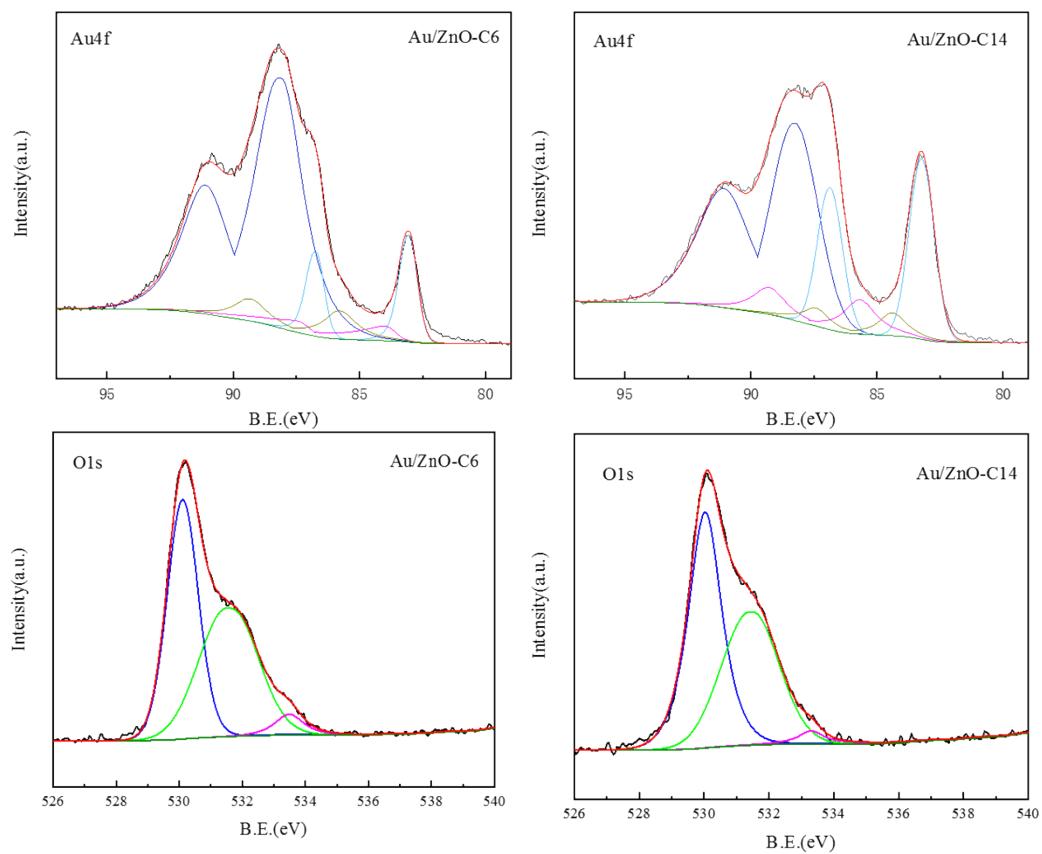


Fig. S2. XPS spectra of Au/ZnO-C6 and Au/ZnO-C14

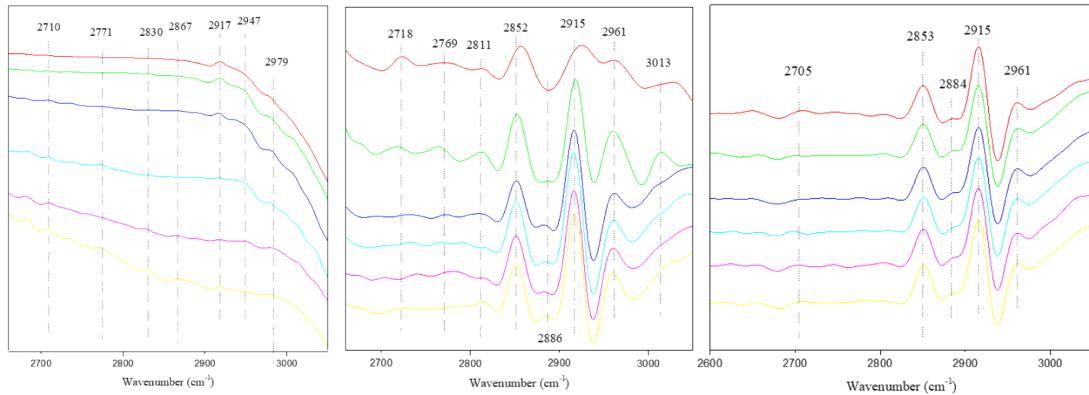


Fig. S3. In-situ FT-IR spectra of MAL and MeOH in presence of O₂ at different temperatures over time on Au/ZnO-C10 in the region of 2700-3100 cm⁻¹: (a) 40 °C; (b) 60 °C; (c) 80 °C.

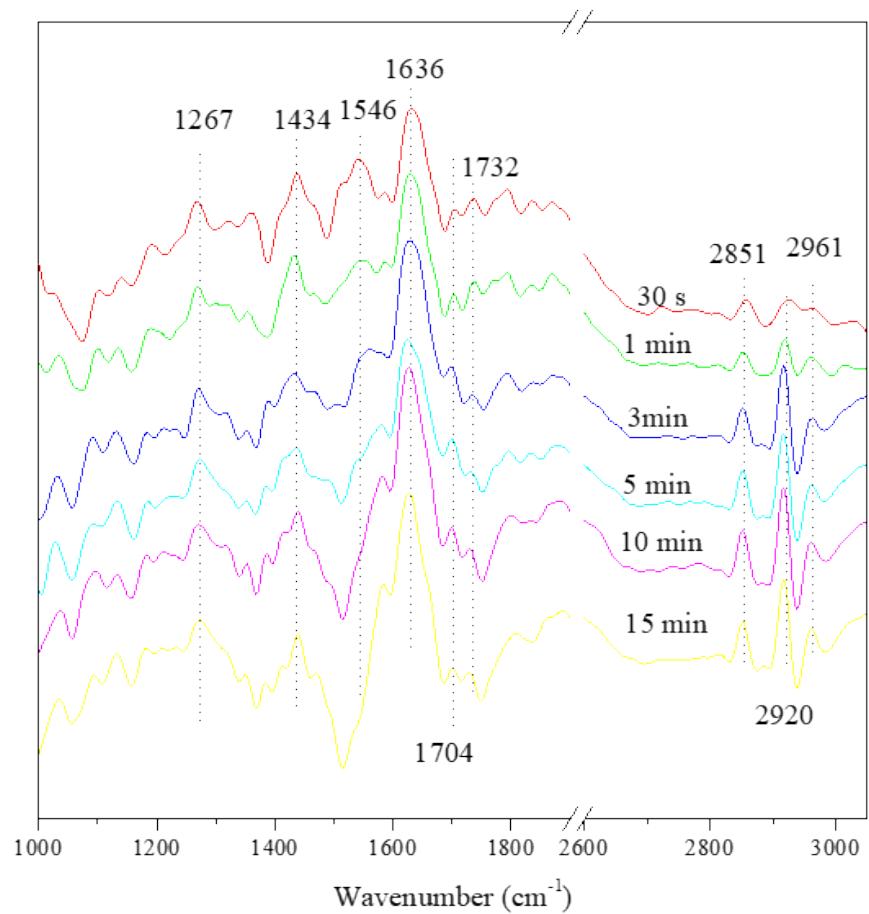


Fig. S4. In-situ FT-IR spectra of MAL and MeOH in absence of O_2 at different temperatures at 10 min on Au/ZnO-C10

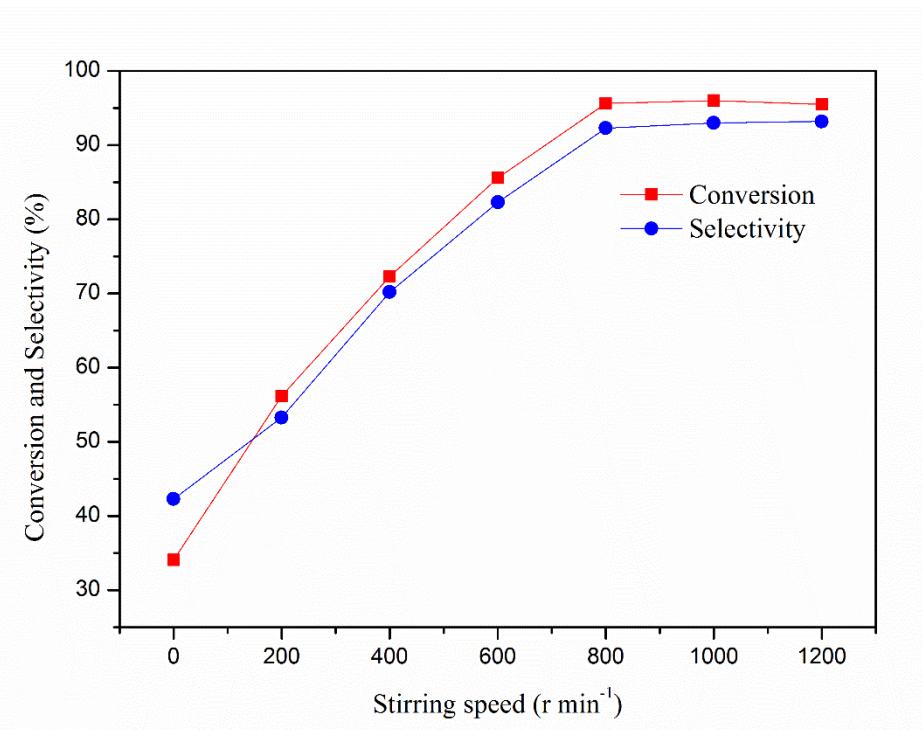


Fig. S5. The effect of stirring speed

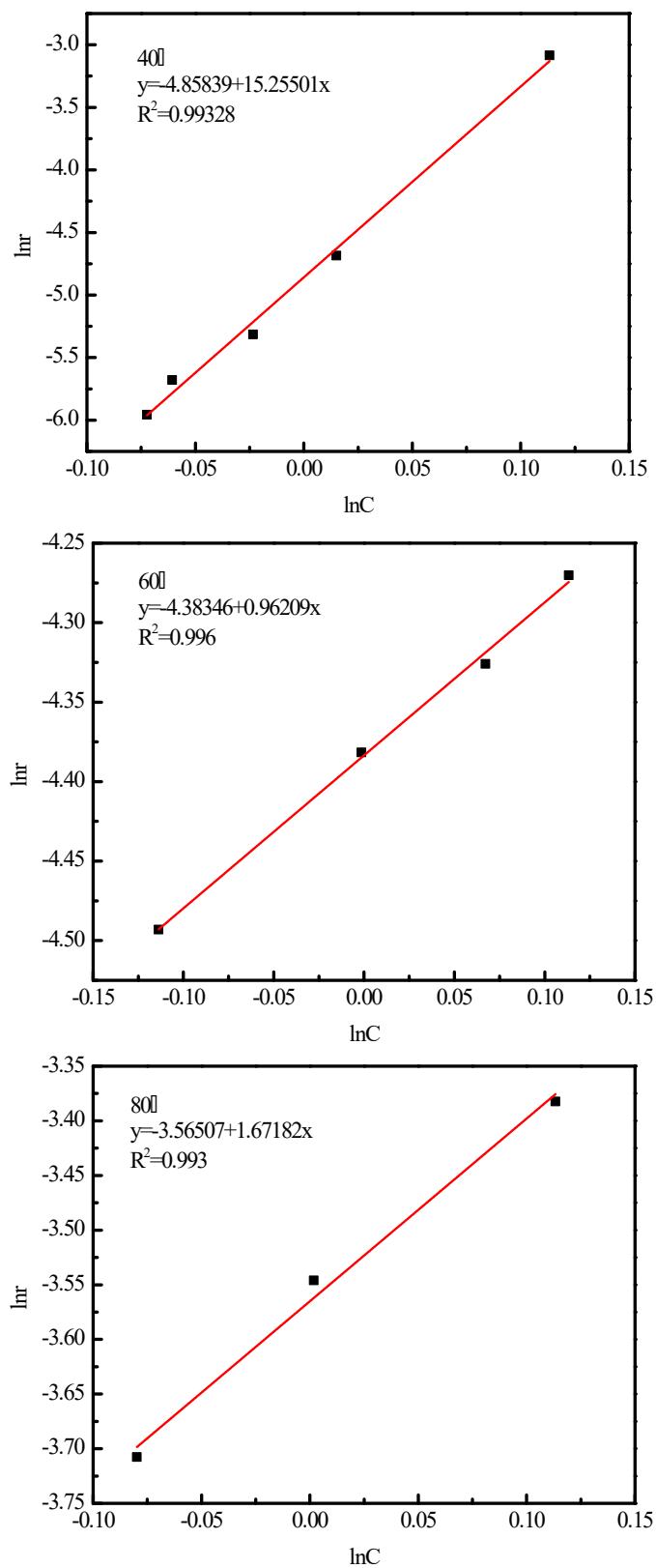


Fig. S6. Fitting curves between $\ln r$ and $\ln(CMAL)$ at 313 K, 333 K and 353 K when the conversion is < 15%.

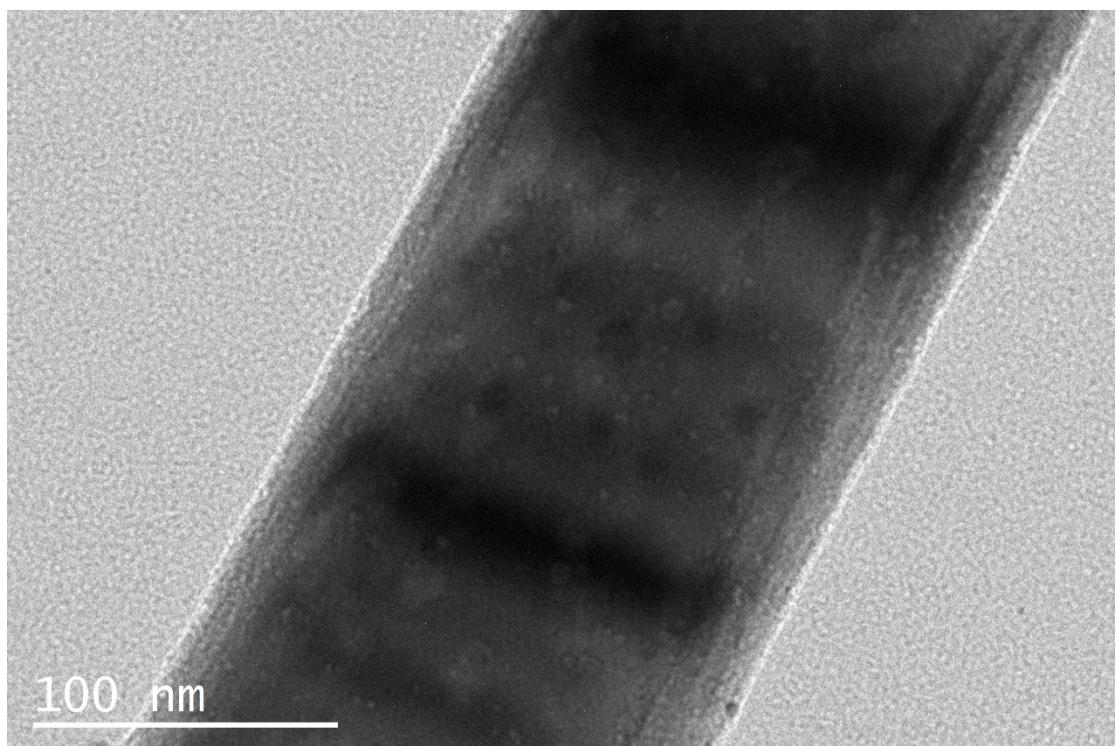


Fig. S7. TEM image of Au/ZnO-C10 after reaction

Table S1 XPS analysis for Au/ZnO catalysts

Catalyst	O _I		O _{II}		O _{III}	
	BE(eV)	%	BE(eV)	%	BE(eV)	%
Au/ZnO-C6	530.11	48.72	531.51	47.03	533.48	4.25
Au/ZnO-C10	529.99	45.43	530.68	38.01	531.72	16.56
Au/ZnO-C14	530.03	51.64	531.40	45.09	533.29	3.27
Au/ZnO-CTAB	529.92	53.71	531.35	42.42	533.08	3.87